

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE AND FIGURE LEGEND

**Supplementary Table 1 A summary of FKF1 NLOV mutagenesis**

**Supplementary Table 2 Comparison of the light-inducible systems**

**Supplementary Figure 1 Mutant screens of FKF1 under dark.**

(A) A summary of FKF1 (NLOV) mutagenesis (n=160). (B) Schematic representation of mutant tests using NLOV-VP16 and GI-Gal4DBD constructs in the dark. (C) A summary of Luc assay using 81 mutant candidates under the dark conditions. Forty five samples (red numbers) showed low background (n=1-2). The G128D mutant (red column and dashed line) and wild-type (WT, green) were used as controls. #120 was an empty vector (pc3, pcDNA3).

**Supplementary Figure 2 Developing an illumination system in culture incubator.**

A block diagram (A) and a sketch (B) of our blue LED illuminator are shown. The illuminator was installed into a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator (C) that enables precise control of temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> and blue LED illumination (D), 447.5 nm, 0.5 mW).

**Supplementary Figure 3 Mutant screens of FKF1 with illumination.**

A summary of the Luc assay results testing the 45 candidates that showed low background under dark conditions in Supplementary Figure 1C. Six mutants (#52, 90, 117, 119, 143 and 154) demonstrated similar or higher Luc induction with light compared to G128D (n=1-2). MT, a light-insensitive mutant. The result of the six candidates after repeated tests was shown in Figure 1C (inset) with statistical analyses. Supplementary Figure 3 inset delineates the illumination protocol used in these experiments (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25 μW/mm<sup>2</sup>).

**Supplementary Figure 4 Characterization of NLOV/GI-based systems using Western blot.**

Western blotting images of Gal4DBD-NLOV (G128D or H105L) (A) and the full-length and deleted GI fragments (1-1,173, 960, 673, 563 and 391aa) fused with Gal4DBD at the C-terminus (B) and the shorter fragments of GI (1-100, 391, 563 and 673aa) fused with Gal4DBD (C). For Supplementary Figure 4 A-C, the arrowheads indicate the western blot bands for the various forms of Gal4DBD. (D) Western blotting images of FLAG-tagged GI-VP16.

**Supplementary Figure 5 Examining the effects of FLAG-tag on the FKF1/GI-based system.**

(A) The illumination protocol used is shown (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25 μW/mm<sup>2</sup>). (B) Luciferase assay to examine the effect of a FLAG-tag addition on GI-VP16 with Gal4DBD-NLOV (G128D)-HA-tag response to illumination (n.s., not significant n=6-9 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.e.m.).

**Supplementary Figure 6 Comparison of the FKF1/GI-based system to the CRY2/CIB1-based LITE2.0 system to control transcription with light.**

**(A)** The illumination protocol that was used (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). **(B)** The short fragments of CRY2 (CRY2PHR) and modified CIB1 were used in the LITE2.0 system (ref. 4). **(C)** Luc assay to test the FKF1 (NLOV, H105L)/GI-based system and LITE2.0. The LITE2.0 system demonstrated significantly increased dark signal compared to the NLOV/GI-based system (\*\* P<0.01, n=8-10 in 4 independent experiments, mean  $\pm$  s.d.). **(D)** Fluorescent images using the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems in HEK 293T cells to express red fluorescent proteins (RFP) in live cells. Hoechst 33285 was used for nuclear staining. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. **(E)** Western blotting using the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems to express destabilized green fluorescent protein (dsGFP) in HEK 293T cells. A housekeeping molecule,  $\beta$ -tubulin, was examined as an internal control in the cells. D, dark. L, light. **(F)** Quantification of dsGFP proteins to compare the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems. The expression of dsGFP was normalized to  $\beta$ -tubulin expression (n.s., not significant \*\* P<0.01 n=4 in two independent experiments, mean  $\pm$  s.d.). The LITE2.0 system demonstrated significantly increased dark signal when compared to the FKF1/GI-based system.

**Supplementary Figure 7 Comparisons of the FKF1/GI-based system to the other light-inducible systems.**

Comparisons of the FKF1/GI-based systems to the other light-inducible systems, the VVD/LightOn- and EL222-based systems (n=4-16, mean  $\pm$  s.d.). The DNA amounts indicated were used for transfection in a well of 24-well plates. Illumination protocol used is described in the insert (Protocol B).

**Supplementary Figure 8 Comparison and optimization of the FKF1/GI and Cry2/CIB1 system.**

**(A)** Illumination protocol used in Figure S8B is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). **(B)** Comparison of NLOV/GI and 1:1 DNA ratio CRY2/CIB1 (n=4 mean  $\pm$  s.d.). **(C)** Illumination protocol used for in Figure S8D,E,H and I is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). **(D, E)** DNA ratio optimization of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 respectively (\* P<0.05, n=3 in 3 independent experiments, mean  $\pm$  s.d.). CRY2/CIB1 benefits from a ratio of 5:1 CRY2:CIB1. **(F, G)** Illumination protocols used for in Figure S8H and I are indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). **(H, I)** Luciferase assay results of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 respectively with variable illumination cycles. (n.s., not significant, \*\* P<0.01, \*\*\* P<0.001, n=12 in 2 independent experiments for Protocol B 8s and Protocol B 2s, n=27 and n=58 for CRY2 and FKF1 Protocol B respectively as compiled Legacy data was used, mean  $\pm$  s.d.). NLOV/GI has a significantly decreased induction when exposed to the 2s protocol. CRY2/CIB1 has a significantly decreased induction when exposed to shorter light and longer dark cycles as compared to Protocol B.

**Supplementary Figure 9 Representative FACS images and NIH 3T3 FACS results**

**(A-C)** Representative FACS images for HEK 293T, Human Fibroblasts and NIH 3T3 cells respectively. The raw FACS data was sorted for live cells, then the mCherry+ (transfected cells) were selected. Finally, the GFP<sup>+</sup> cells were selected for in order to yield the GFP positive population of transfected cells. **(D)** A comparison of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 systems transfected into NIH3T3 cells illuminated following protocol B with Gal4-UAS-dsGFP (\*\* P<0.001, n=8-12 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). mCherry (red fluorescent protein, RFP) plasmid was used as transfection control.

**Supplementary Figure 10 Cry2-VP16 and CIB1 NLOV/GI in vivo application, H105L with VP16, VP64 and NLOV/GI H105L G128D and NLOV homology model**

**(A)** Representative images of mouse livers from mice after illumination (dark (top), light (bottom) using Gal4-UAS-GFP with CRY2-VP16 and CIB1-Gal4DBD with hydrodynamic tail vein plasmid injection method (n=4). Scale bar, 2mm. **(B)** Homology model of FKF1 NLOV domain highlighting the H105 (red), G128 (purple) amino acids and the FKF1 family conserved loop (green). **(C)** Illumination protocol used in Supplementary Figure 10D and E is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25 µW/mm<sup>2</sup>). **(D)** Luciferase assay results of NLOV/GI H105L and the NLOV/GI H105L G128D double mutant. (\*\* P<0.001, n=8 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). The double mutant has a significantly reduced induction amount compared with the NLOV/GI H105L. **(E)** Luciferase assay results of NLOV with GI-VP16 and GI-VP64. (n.s., not significant, n=12 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). Using protocol B, there is no difference between the use of VP16 or VP64.

**Supplementary Figure 11 The application of the IRES version of FKF1/GI-based light-induced transcription system for Myod1 expression**

**(A)** Luciferase assay results of HEK 293T cells with co-transfection of two plasmids: Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA (G4D-NLOV) and FLAG-GI-VP16 (GI-VP16) and single transfection using the 2A self-cleavage and internal ribosome entry site (IRES) systems (\*\* P<0.001, n=8 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). **(B)** Luciferase assay results of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEF) with the new IRES construct: FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS firefly luciferase (n=9 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). **(C)** Quantification of *Myod1* transcript expression in MEF with the new IRES construct: FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS-*Myod1* (n=7 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). **(D)** Representative fluorescent images of immunocytochemistry for *Myod1* protein expression in illuminated MEF with FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS-*Myod1*. Hoechst 33285 (blue) was used for nuclear staining. Anti

mouse Myod1 antibody was used for Myod1 staining with Alexa 488 (green) secondary antibody.

Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. Protocol B was used in these experiments.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

### ***LED illuminator development:***

The blue LED illuminator with heat control and a built-in fan was designed and developed by J. Jung.

The illuminator has following expandable features:

- 1) Switch on/off (automatically/manual) is available using a LED assembly consisting of 7 rebel LEDs (Luxeion, #SR-02-R0500). The intensity/brightness of the LED can be adjusted from 0% (off) to 100% (max brightness).
- 2) Typical characteristics of one LED Assembly is 6W, fixed wavelength 447.5nm (other assemblies are also available).
- 3) While the LEDs are turned on, thermal heat will be sank into the water-jacked incubator in which the LED assembly is mounted.
- 4) The fan mounted above the heat sinks can be turned on (automatically or manually) to enforce the airflow through the heat sinks to ensure a homogeneous temperature below the LEDs.
- 5) While the LEDs are turned off, heat elements can be switched on (automatic/manual). These elements should emit the same amount of thermal heat as when the LEF's are turned on. This would help stabilize the temperature in the incubator.
- 6) Small, enclosed high precision temperature sensors (+/- 0.065 °C resolution) are used to monitor temperature of the sample and control areas below the LEDs. Temperature data are logged with time/date stamps and stored on an SD card. Data is also shown on a display.
- 7) A programmed sequence (turn the LED/heater/fan on and off, measure the temperature and log the data) can last several days and is started by pushing the start button on the controller. The time sequence limit is set by the software (Arduino).
- 8) Interval length adjustments and LED intensity settings are determined (0.5 mW, 6.25 µW/mm<sup>2</sup>) by changing the appropriate parameters in the software, which can be easily updated when connecting the micro controller to a computer using the USB interface.

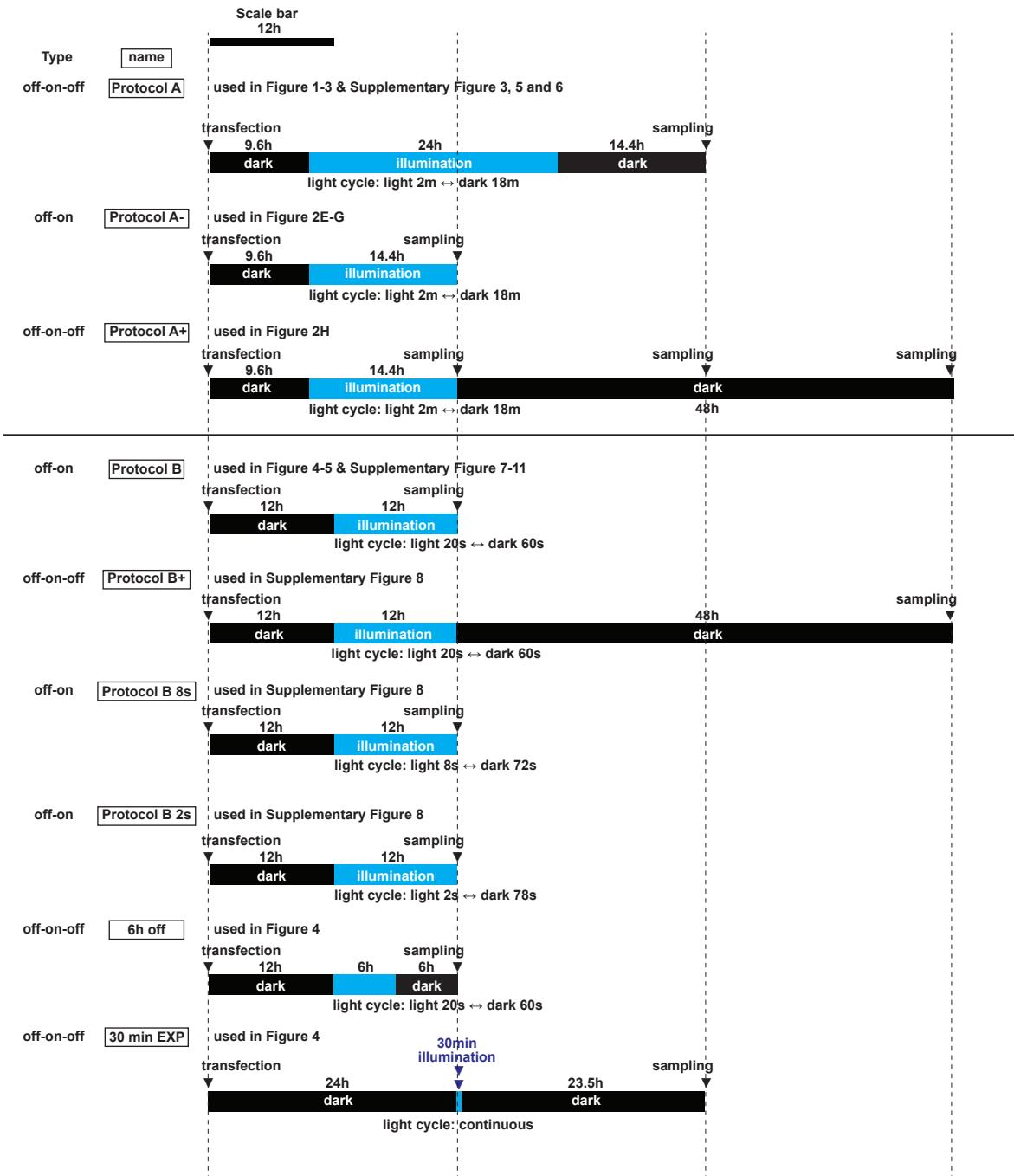
### ***EL222 transfection:***

Following Dr. Motta-Mena's protocol and advices, we transfected the EL222 system in HEK 293T cells using the following ratio of plasmids: VP-EL222: pGL-C120-Luc: HSV-TK-Renilla = 5: 1: 0.04 (total plasmids DNA, 0.5 µg/well in 24-well plate).

**Statistical Analyses:**

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Statistics used</b>
Figure 1C	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure S3	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure 2B, C	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure 2E, F	F Test and Unpaired T test
Figure 2G, H	F Test and Unpaired T test
Figure S5B	F Test and Unpaired T test
Figure S6C, F	F Test and Unpaired T test
Figure 3	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure S7	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure 4C	F Test and Unpaired T test
Figure 4H	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure 4G	F Test and Unpaired t test with Welch's correction
Figure 4I-K	F Test and Unpaired t test
Figure 4N-O	Bartlett test and One way Anova with Dunnett's Multiple comparisons test
Figure S7B	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure S7 D, E, I, J	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure S9D	F Test and Unpaired T test with Welch's correction
Figure 5D	F Test and Unpaired t test with Welch's correction
Figure S10 B	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure SF11 A	Bartlett test and one-factor ANOVA with a Bonferroni/Dunn test
Figure SF11 B	F Test and Unpaired T test

## Protocol summary for illumination



### ***Plasmid Summary:***

### pcDNA3-NLS-Gal4DBD-dFKF1(N-LOV, H105L)-HA v.2 (clone #13)

## (Cloning) KpnI

Kozak

## (ATG): Start

Red: NLS

Blue: Gal4 DNA binding domain (Gal4DBD)

## Notl

Red: dFKF1(N-LOV, H105L)

gct: linker

Blue: HA-tag, TACCCATACGATGTTCCAGATTACGCT

(TAG): STOP

## (Cloning) XbaI

(sequence)



accgcgccacatagcagaactttaaaagtgctcatcattggaaaacgttctcgccccgaaaaactctcaaggatcttaccgcttgtgaga  
tccagttcgatgtAACCCACTCGTGCACCCAACTGATCTCAGCATCTTACTTTCAACCAGCGTTCTGGGTGAGCAAAAACAGGAAGGCA  
AAATGCCGCAAAAAAGGGATAAGGGCGACACGGAAATGTTGAATACTCATACTCTTCCTTTCAATATTATTGAAGCATTATCAGGGTT  
ATTGTCTCATGAGCGGATACA

### **pcDNA3-FLAG-GI-VP16 (clone #4):**

## (Cloning) EcoRI

Kozak

## (ATG): Start

FLAG-tag

Red: GI

NotI & linker (agtgcgtgg, SAG)

Blue: VP16

(PCR template: F-type VP16 activation domain in pTet-On Advanced plasmid)

(TAA): STOP

(Cloning) XbaI

(sequence)

GTGCTACGCAGAGACTTCTGGACTCTAGAACGCCACCGTCGGGCTCCAGATGC  
ACTTGATGCTGCTGACAGCTGGAACTCCTCGAGCTGCTGAAGATTATGCATCTGGT  
TAAGGCTACCCAGGAACTGGATGCATTGCACTTCTGCGGGCTATAGGAATTGCTATGCT  
ATGAGGGCAGGTGTTGCTGCTGATGCTGCAGCCGCTTGCTTCCGCATACTCACAGC  
CGGCACTGCTTTCCGCTAAGTCAGTTGAGGGAGTAGAAATTCAAGCACGCCCTATT  
GGTGGCTACAGTCAAATTACAGAAAACAGATAGAAGTCTGCAGCAGAAGCAACCATTGA  
AGCCACTGCCAAGGAATTGCCTCAATGCTTGTGCTCATGGCCTGAAGTTGAGTGGAGAA  
TTTGCACTATATGGAGCTGCTTATGGTTGATCCCTTAAATTCTCGGCGGTTGATCTC  
CCGAAATCATAGTTGCTACCCCAGTCACACCTCCTATCTTGTGATGGAATTACATTCCAC  
TCCTCAAAGTACTTGAATATCTTCCACGGGGAGTCCTCGGAAGCATGCTGATGAAAATA  
TTTGTGCCACTGTGAAACAATACTCAGTAGAACTTTCCGCCTGAATCTTCCAGGGAACTA  
ACCAGAAAAGCTAGATCGAGTTTACCAAGATCAGCGACCAAAATCTGCTATGTCTGA  
GCTTCGTGCTATGGTCATGCTCTTTAGAATCATGCGCTGGTGTGGAATTAGCTTCAC  
GCCTACTTTTGTGTTGACTGTATGTGTTAGCCATGAAGCACAGTCTAGTGGTAGCAAG  
AGACCGAGAAGTGAATATGCTAGTACTACTGAAAATATTGAGGCGAATCAACCTGTATCTAA  
CAATCAAACGTAAACCGTAAAGTAGGAATGTCAAGGGACAGGGACCTGTGGCAGCATT  
GATTACATCGTCTTGCTGCTGTTGCTCTGCCTGTGAGGTTAGCTGTATCCTATGATC  
TCTGGGGGGGAACTTTCCAATTCTGCCGTGGCTGGAACATTACAAAGCCTGTAAAGAT  
AAATGGGTCTAAAGAGTATGGAGCTGGATTGACTCGGCAATTAGTCATCGGCCGAA  
TTTGGCAATCCTAGAGGCACTCTTCATTAAAACCATCTCTGTGGGACTCCATGGAGTT  
ACAGTTCTAGTGAGATAGTTGCTGCCATGGTTGAGCTCATATTCCGAACGTTCAGA  
CGTTCAAAGGCCCTGACGCATGCATTGTCTGGTTGAGATGTAAGTGGATAAGGAAAT  
TCATAAAAGAGCATCATCATTATATAACCTCATAGATGTTCACAGCAAAGTTGTCCTCCAT  
TGTTGACAAAGCTGAACCCCTGGAAGCCTACCTTAAGAATACACCGGTTAGAAGGATTCTG  
TGACCTGTTAAACTGGAAACAAGAGAACACATGTGCAAGCACCACATGCTTGATACAGCG  
GTGACATCCGCCCAAGGACTGAAATGAATCCAAGAGGAACCATAGTATGCTAGACATT  
AGATGAAGGCTCAGGaAGACCCCTCAGAGAAGGGTATCAAAGATTCCCTTGGATGCTTCTG  
ATCTaGCGAATTCCCTCACAGCTGATAGACTCGCAGGGTTCTATTGTGGTACACAAAAGCTT  
TGAGGTCACTGCTGCAGAGAACCGGAGCTGCTTCTCCGTTACTGTTATGGCAC  
AAACTGATTGCTCCTGAAATCCAGCCCACCGCAGAAAGCACCTCTGCGCAACAAAGGAT  
GGAGACAGGTTGTTGATGCGCTATGCAATGCGTATCTGCAACGCCAGCGAACAGCAGC  
AGCAGTTGTCCTCAGGCTGAAAGGGAGTTGAGCCCTGGATGCCAAAGATGATGAAGAA  
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ACGGCAAGAGCAATACAGCCGGTCTAGCTGGGGCCATCTGGACTAGCAGTGGTCGAC  
GGTTATCCAATCTATTGAAAGTGTGCTTACAGCAACAATACGGTGCCTTCACACCCAAAGT  
GCACACGTACGTGCCCTAACGCACGTCACTACGTGATATCATGAAACCAAAGCTCCATACC  
CATCAAAGTAACCTCAAACACTGCCAACACAGAGAAGAACGGAATGAATAGTCGCTCTATC  
GATTCTCAACGCCGCTCAATAGACTGGAAAGCCGATATCCAAAAGTGTAAACTGGAA  
GCTCACAGCTGCTCTCCACAACATGCCTACTCAGTTCTGACACTGCGGCTGGGAACT  
CGGCTGTACTATATCCTGCCCCAgcccccaactgtggGAAAGCGGCGGGCGGCCGACGC  
CCTTGACGATTTGACTTAGACATGCTCCAGCCGATGCCCTGACGACTTGACCTTGATA  
TGCTGCCCTGCTGACGCTTGACGATTTGACATGCTCCCCGGG(TAA)tctagaggcc  
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tctgaggcggaaagaaccagctgggtatccccacgcgcctgtagccgcattaagcgc  
ggcgggtgtgggtgggtgggtgg  
acgcgcacgcgtaccgcctacacttgccagccctagccgcctcctcgcttc  
cccttccttcgcacgcgtccggcttcccc



## pcDNA3-CRY2-VP16

## (Cloning) KpnI

Kozak

## (ATG): Start

Red: CRY2

NotI & linker (agtgctgg, SAG)

Blue: VP16

(TAA): STOP

### (Cloning) XbaI

(sequence)



**pcDNA3-CIB1-Gal4DBD**

(Cloning) KpnI

Kozak

(ATG): Start

Red: CIB1

NotI & linker (agtgcgtgg, SAG)

Blue: Gal4DBD

(TAA): STOP

(Cloning) XbaI

(sequence)

gacggatcggagatccccatcccctatggcgacttcaggatacatctgtatgccataggccatgtccctgcgtt  
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ATTCTCAATGATTACCGCGCGAGATGGACAGCAGCTATCTTCGACTGCCGGTTGAATCT  
CCGATGATGTACGGTAGACGACGGTGGAAAGGTGATTCAAGACTCTCAATTGCCGGAAA  
CGACGCTTGGACTGGAAATTCAAGAACGGAAGTTGATAAGAGACTAAGGATTGTAAT  
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AACGAGTTAGAAGAGAAAAGATCAGTGAGAGAATGAAGTTCTACAAGATTGGTCTGG  
TGCACAGATCACAGGAAAGCAGGGATGCTGATGAAATCTTAACATGTTAGTCT  
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atcagggttattgtctcatgagcggataca

Supplementary Table 1 A summary of FKF1 NLOV mutagenesis

No.	1st test	2nd test	mutation(s)		No.	1st test	2nd test	mutation(s)
1			no		81		x	
2			G45A	K135stop	82		V74D	
3			no		83		frame shift	
4			x		84		x	
5			G18S	R134I Q163stop	85		I149V	
6			K16I		86		x	
7			x		87		I7T D65Y T155S	
8			T155I		88		Y96C	
9			I69F		89		V20I L62P D152V	
10			L130I		90	P54H	H105L	
11			L140stop		91		x	
12			x		92		no	
13			A2T	G30V	93		no	
14			no		94		no	
15			F93Y	R97S	95		no	
16			x		96		C27S	
17			E63V	Y96N H105Y E121G K135N	97		x	
18			R134stop		98		x	
19			I57F		99		Q34H I69V	
20			Y49H	N132S	100		x	
21			E122Q		101		R82P	
22			R17S		102		V113A	
23			E63stop		103		no	
24			x		104		R19K	
25			S55P	P106Q	105		V113A	
26			K16R	F126V	106		L146H	
27			no		107		x	
28			G8stop		108		no	
29			E38K	A83V	109		K39E T79N	
30			I57N	F75L D152H	110		K13STOP	
31			no		111		x	
32			x		112		M46T D152N	
33			x		113		no	
34			E36V	I57F	114		x	
35			no		115		I7F V71D F93I N142K	
36			R97stop		116		R3S	
37			V113I		117		K135T	
38			E76V	N90I P99H	118		R14G Y96STOP	
39			T138A		119		H105R R145Q	
40			E33A	Y70F I116M	120		x	
41			L146H		121		L68STOP I124V	
42			x		122		no	
43			V86L		123		H5R E21D I57F P67H F75I G123D	
44			V44D		124		F47Y E76V	
45			no		125		no	
46			K15R		126		no	
47			R143K		127		F75I P139H	
48			K39M	F56I	128		no	
49			x		129		E129G Y49F F165L	
50			E21D	P50T R145G D152V	130		R117K	
51			E43D		131		x	
52			P54H	G137C	132		no	
53			F66Y	D98E	133		K15R L62Q Q102H	
54			I31T		134		frame shift	
55			D152V		135		E38G	
56			x		136		V20A V35E	
57			x		137		G45W E22V L120I	
58			x		138		x	
59			x		139		E24K I31N D60E E125D	
60			R118G		140		no	
61			x HA tag stop		141		E43D E22G C27F Q34L C119STOP E122D	
62			frame shift		142		E38D F93Y R117G R145Q	
63			frame shift		143		no	
64			x		144		F93Y F126I	
65			x		145		no	
66			A10T	R19I E25G F47L E76V	146		no	
67			x		147		no	
68			P54L		148		no	
69			R14L	P67L D136V	149		no	
70			M51V	L140S	150		I7F	
71			D109V		151		E21STOP V77A L94I L144P H158	
72			x		152		no	
73			K16I	M46L	153		no	
74			Y70N		154		N28Y V112G	
75			x		155		x	
76			x		156		x	
77			frame shift		157		D84E	
78			A1V	Y81H D84Y E85G	158		D84G R150C S166Y	
79			no		159		frame shift	
80			x		160		x	

low background

slightly low background

higher background

x: sequencing failed or no insertion

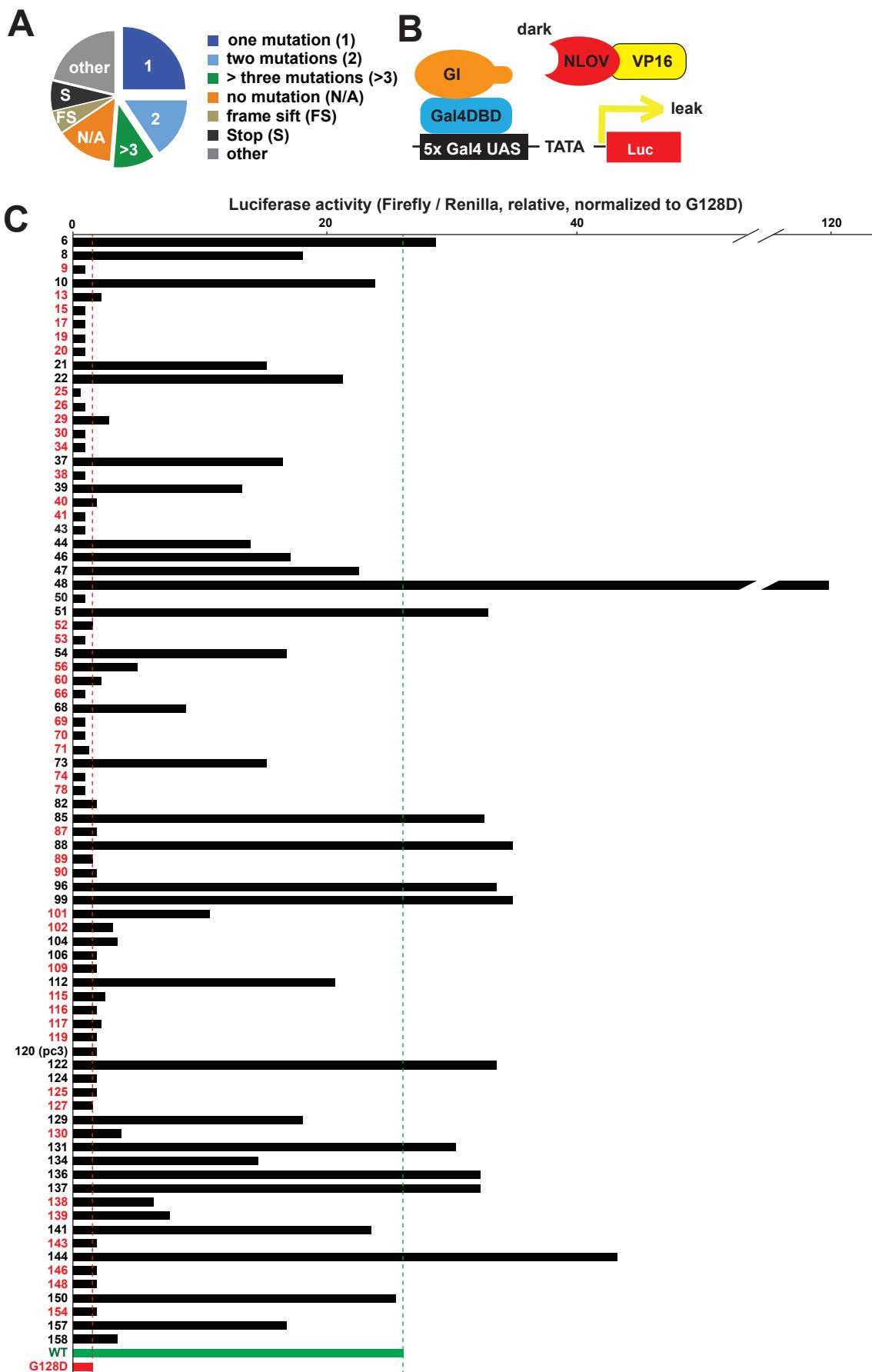
no: no mutations

the same mutations exist in other mutants

Further tests with Illuminaiton

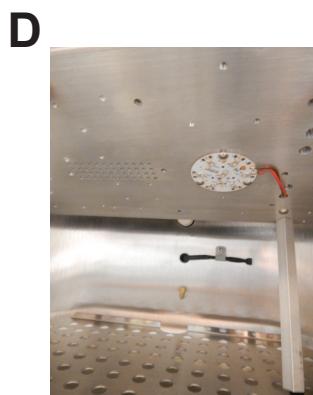
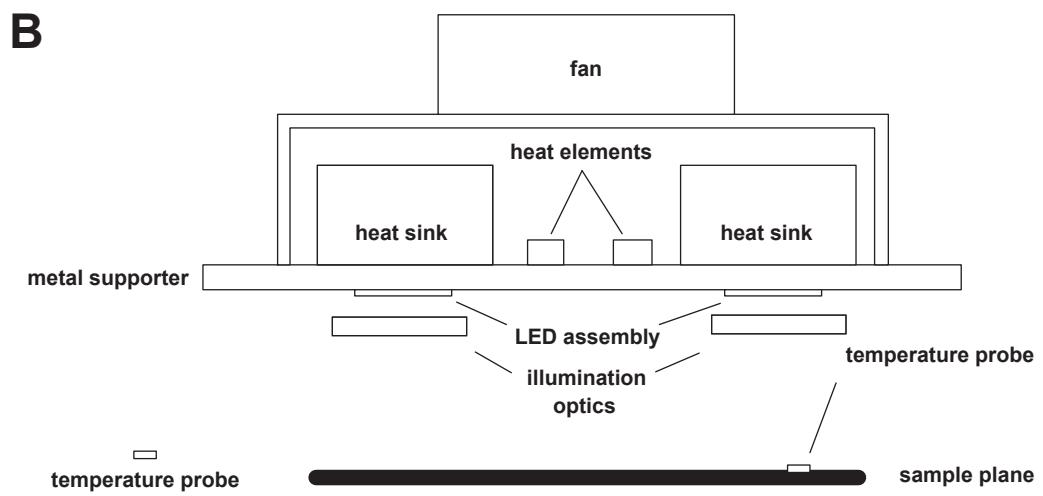
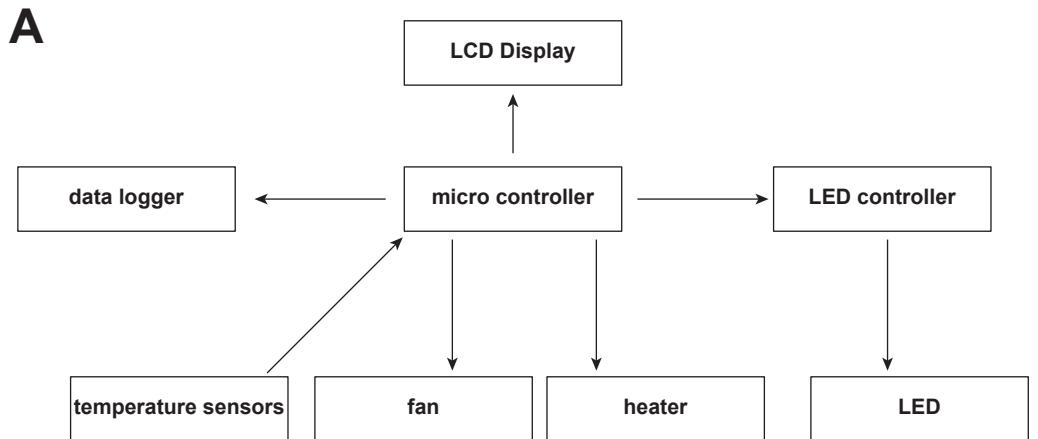
**Supplementary Table 2 Comparison of the light-inducible systems**

	NLOV (H105L)/GI	CRY2/CIB1	VVD (LightOn)	EL222
dark (Firefly/Renilla, mean ± s.d.)	0.0278 ± 0.0049	0.5673 ± 0.1308	9.2291 ± 1.0259	0.1019 ± 0.0075
dark (relative, normalized to NLOV dark )	1.0	20.4	332.0	3.7
light (Firefly/Renilla, mean ± s.d.)	2.5369 ± 0.4886	56.3632 ± 12.2315	162.2991 ± 29.8400	1.1729 ± 0.1783
light (relative, normalized to NLOV dark )	91	2,027	5,838	42
fold-induction with light	91	99	17.6	11.5
	ratio 1:1	ratio 5:1		



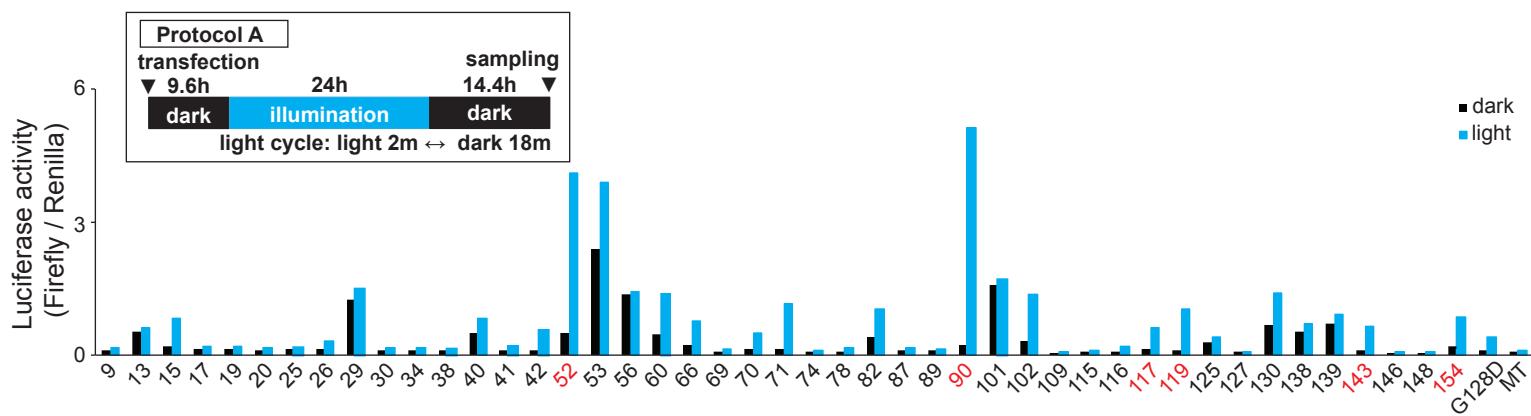
Supplementary Figure 1 Mutant screens of FKF1 under dark.

(A) A summary of FKF1 (NLOV) mutagenesis ( $n=160$ ). (B) Schematic representation of mutant tests using NLOV-VP16 and GI-Gal4DBD constructs in the dark. (C) A summary of Luc assay using 81 mutant candidates under the dark conditions. Forty five samples (red numbers) showed low background ( $n=1-2$ ). The G128D mutant (red column and dashed line) and wild-type (WT, green) were used as controls. #120 was an empty vector (pc3, pcDNA3).



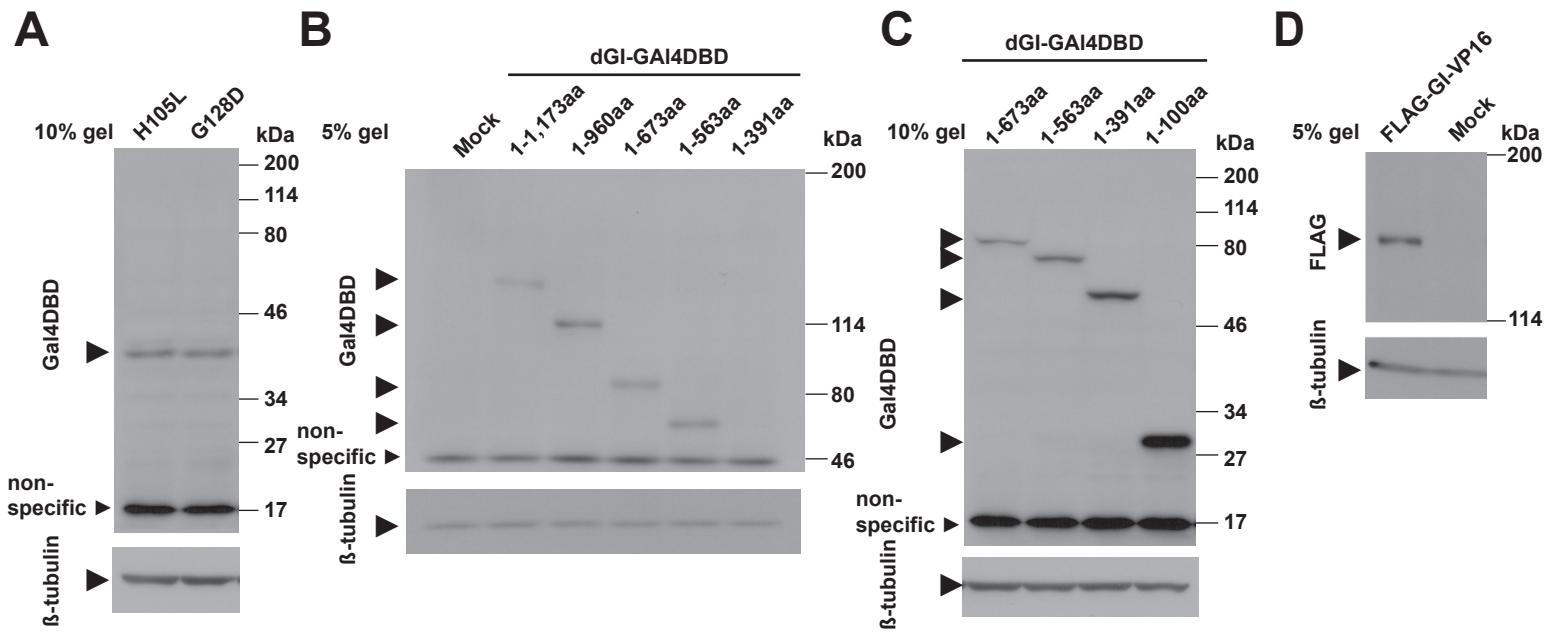
**Supplementary Figure 2 Developing an illumination system in culture incubator.**

A block diagram (**A**) and a sketch (**B**) of our blue LED illuminator are shown. The illuminator was installed into a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator (**C**) that enables precise control of temperature, CO<sub>2</sub> and blue LED illumination (**D**), 447.5 nm, 0.5 mW).



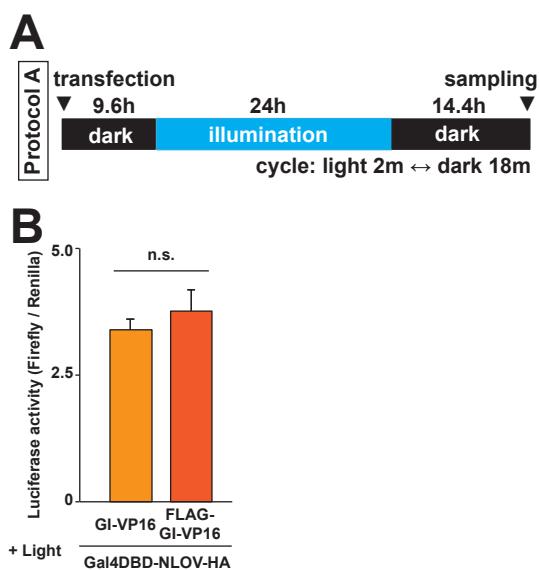
**Supplementary Figure 3 Mutant screens of FKF1 with illumination.**

A summary of the Luc assay results testing the 45 candidates that showed low background under dark conditions in Supplementary Figure 1C. Six mutants (#52, 90, 117, 119, 143 and 154) demonstrated similar or higher Luc induction with light compared to G128D ( $n=1-2$ ). MT, a light-insensitive mutant. The result of the six candidates after repeated tests was shown in Figure 1C(inset) with statistical analyses. Supplementary Figure 3 inset delineates the illumination protocol used in these experiments (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm $^2$ ).



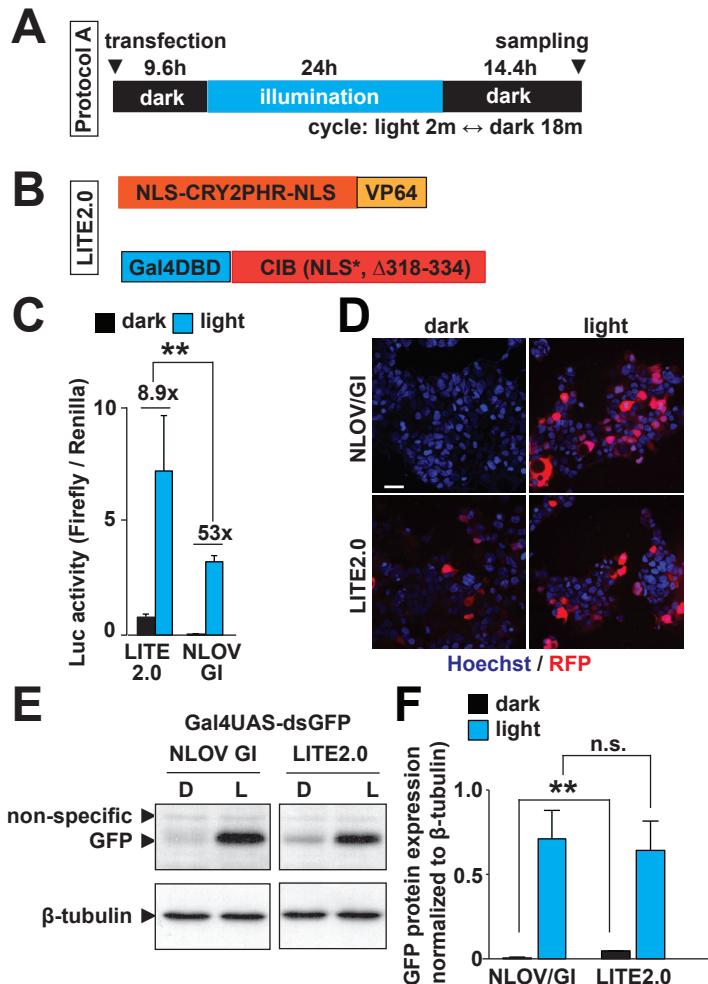
Supplementary Figure 4 Characterization of NLOV/GI-based systems using Western blot.

Western blotting images of Gal4DBD-NLOV (G128D or H105L) (**A**) and the full-length and deleted GI fragments (1-1,173, 960, 673, 563 and 391aa) fused with Gal4DBD at the C-terminus (**B**) and the shorter fragments of GI (1-100, 391, 563 and 673aa) fused with Gal4DBD (**C**). For Supplementary Figure 4 A-C, the arrowheads indicate the western blot bands for the various forms of Gal4DBD. (**D**) Western blotting images of FLAG-tagged GI-VP16.



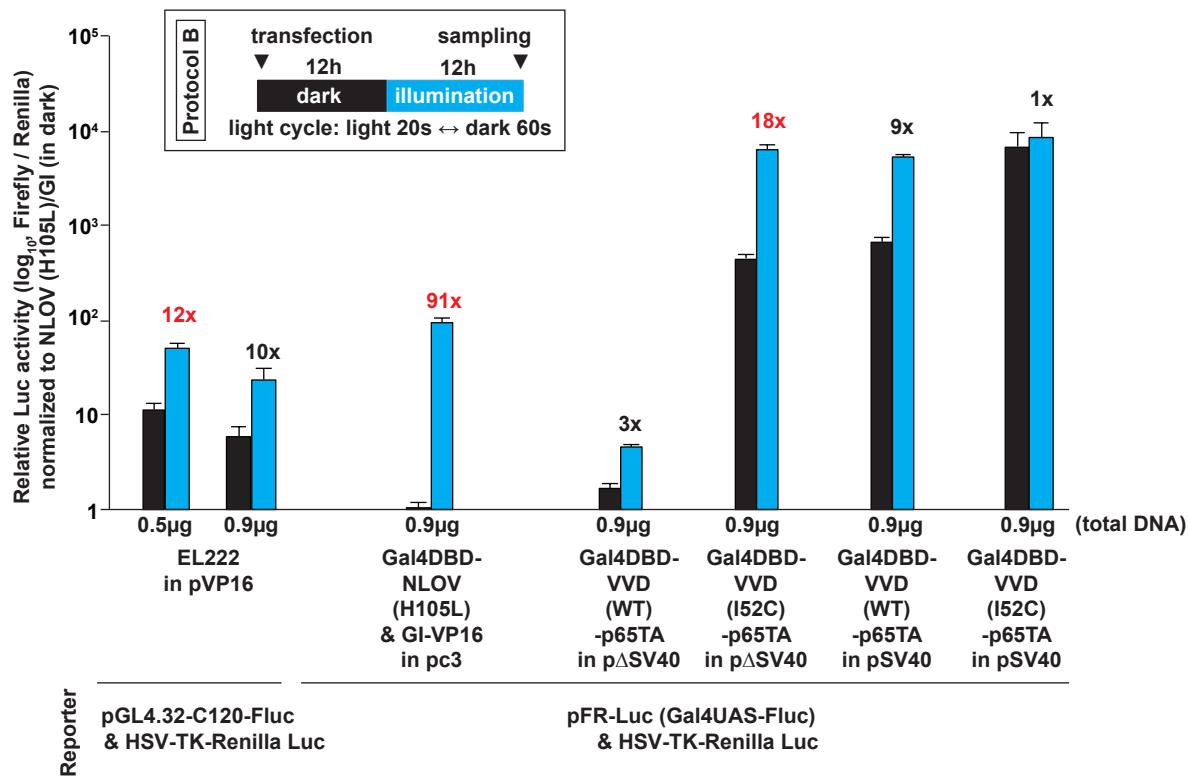
**Supplementary Figure 5 Examining the effects of FLAG-tag on the FKF1/GI-based system.**

(A) The illumination protocol used is shown (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). (B) Luciferase assay to examine the effect of a FLAG-tag addition on GI-VP16 with Gal4DBD-NLOV (G128D)-HA-tag response to illumination (n.s., not significant  $n=6-9$  in 2 independent experiments, mean  $\pm$  s.e.m.).



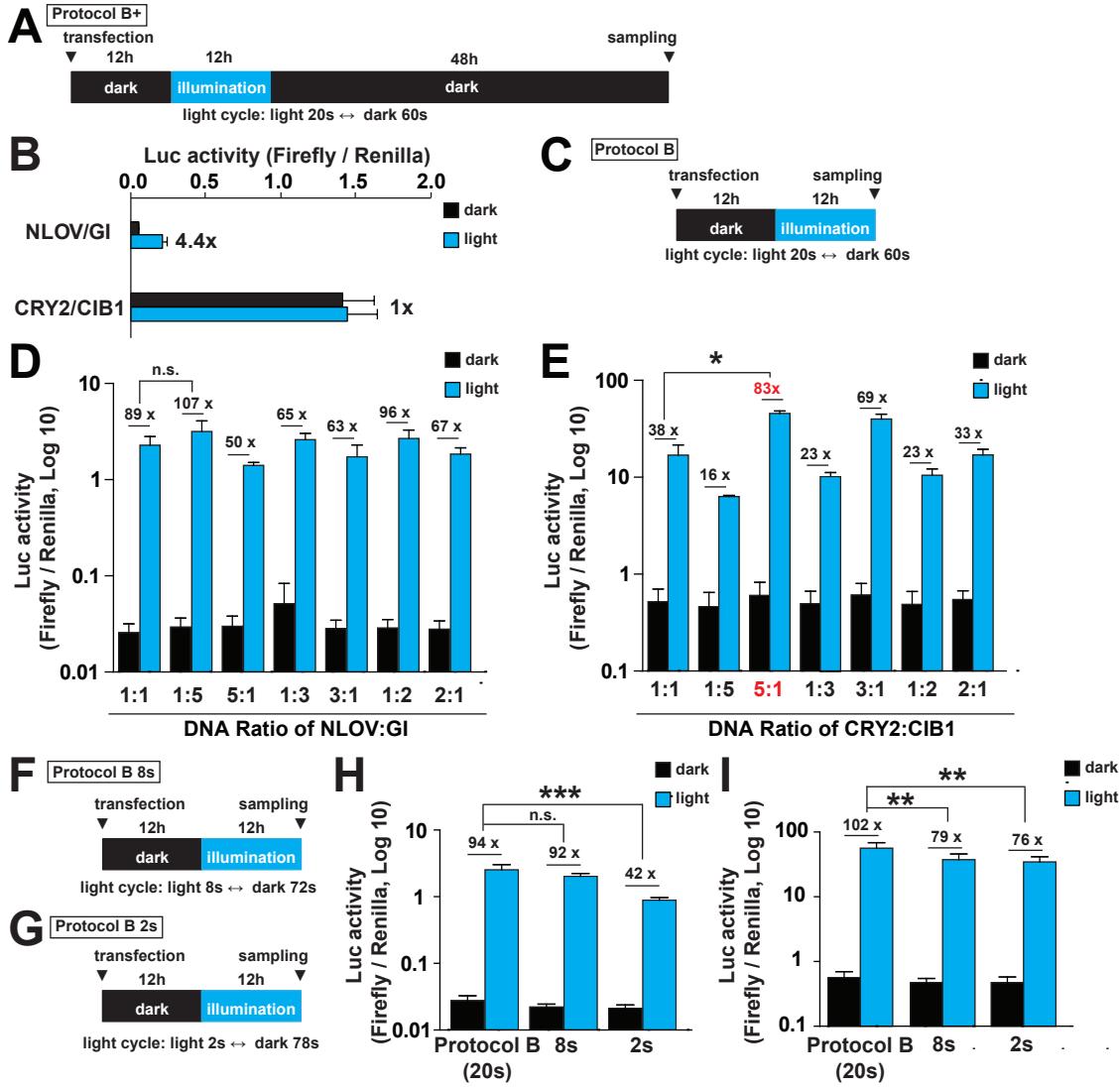
**Supplementary Figure 6 Comparison of the FKF1/GI-based system to the CRY2/CIB1-based LITE2.0 system to control transcription with light.**

(A) The illumination protocol that was used (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm<sup>2</sup>). (B) The short fragments of CRY2 (CRY2PHR) and modified CIB1 were used in the LITE2.0 system (ref. 4). (C) Luc assay to test the FKF1 (NLOV, H105L)/GI-based system and LITE2.0. The LITE2.0 system demonstrated significantly increased dark signal compared to the NLOV/GI-based system (\*\* P<0.01, n=8-10 in 4 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). (D) Fluorescent images using the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems in HEK 293T cells to express red fluorescent proteins (RFP) in live cells. Hoechst 33285 was used for nuclear staining. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m. (E) Western blotting using the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems to express destabilized green fluorescent protein (dsGFP) in HEK 293T cells. A housekeeping molecule,  $\beta$ -tubulin, was examined as an internal control in the cells. D, dark. L, light. (F) Quantification of dsGFP proteins to compare the NLOV/GI-based and LITE2.0 systems. The expression of dsGFP was normalized to  $\beta$ -tubulin expression (n.s., not significant \*\* P<0.01 n=4 in two independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). The LITE2.0 system demonstrated significantly increased dark signal when compared to the FKF1/GI-based system.



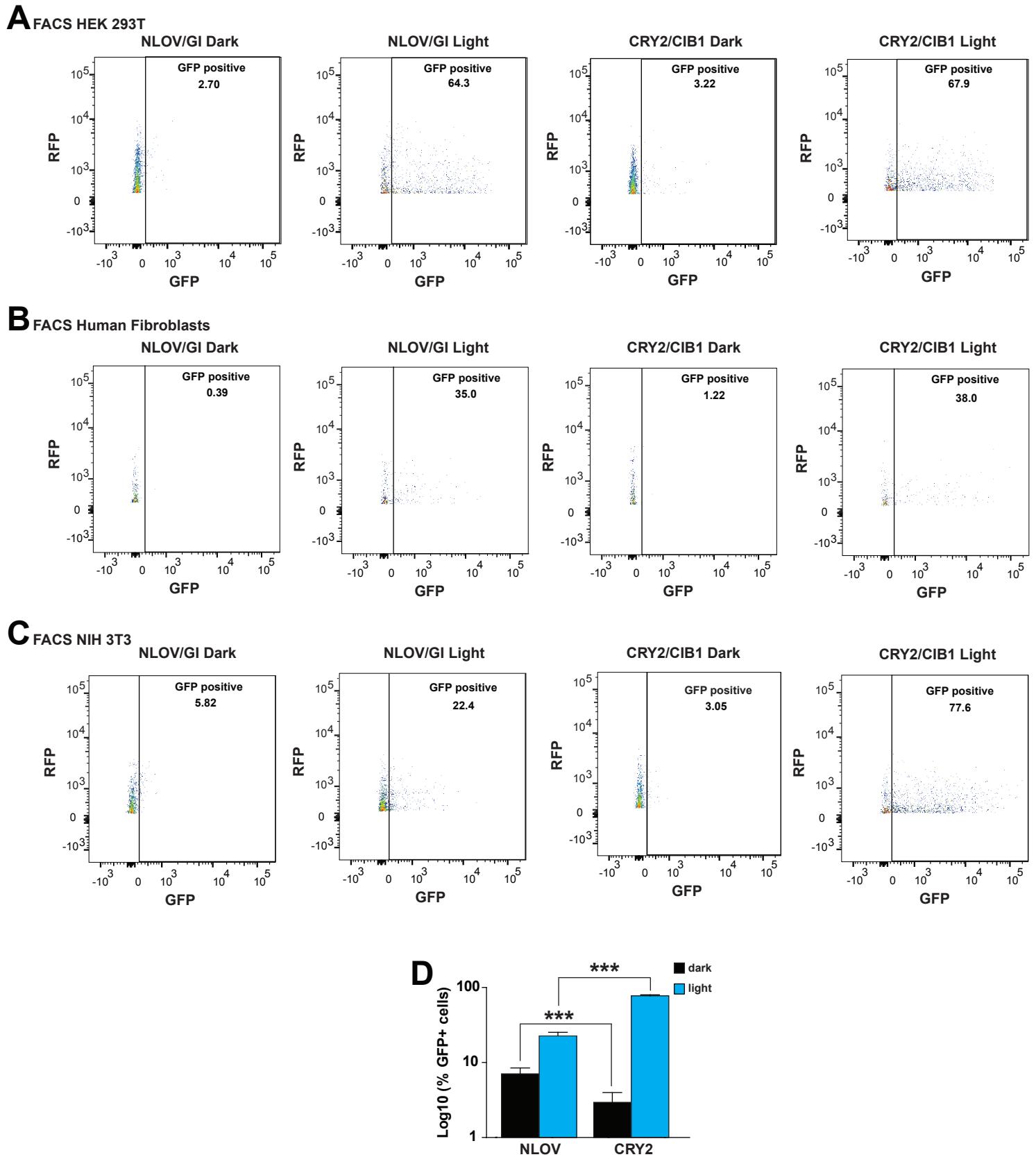
**Supplementary Figure 7 Comparisons of the FKF1/GI-based system to the other light-inducible systems.**

Comparisons of the FKF1/GI-based systems to the other light-inducible systems, the VVD/LightOn- and EL222-based systems ( $n=4-16$ , mean  $\pm$  s.d.). The DNA amounts indicated were used for transfection in a well of 24-well plates. Illumination protocol used is described in the insert (Protocol B).



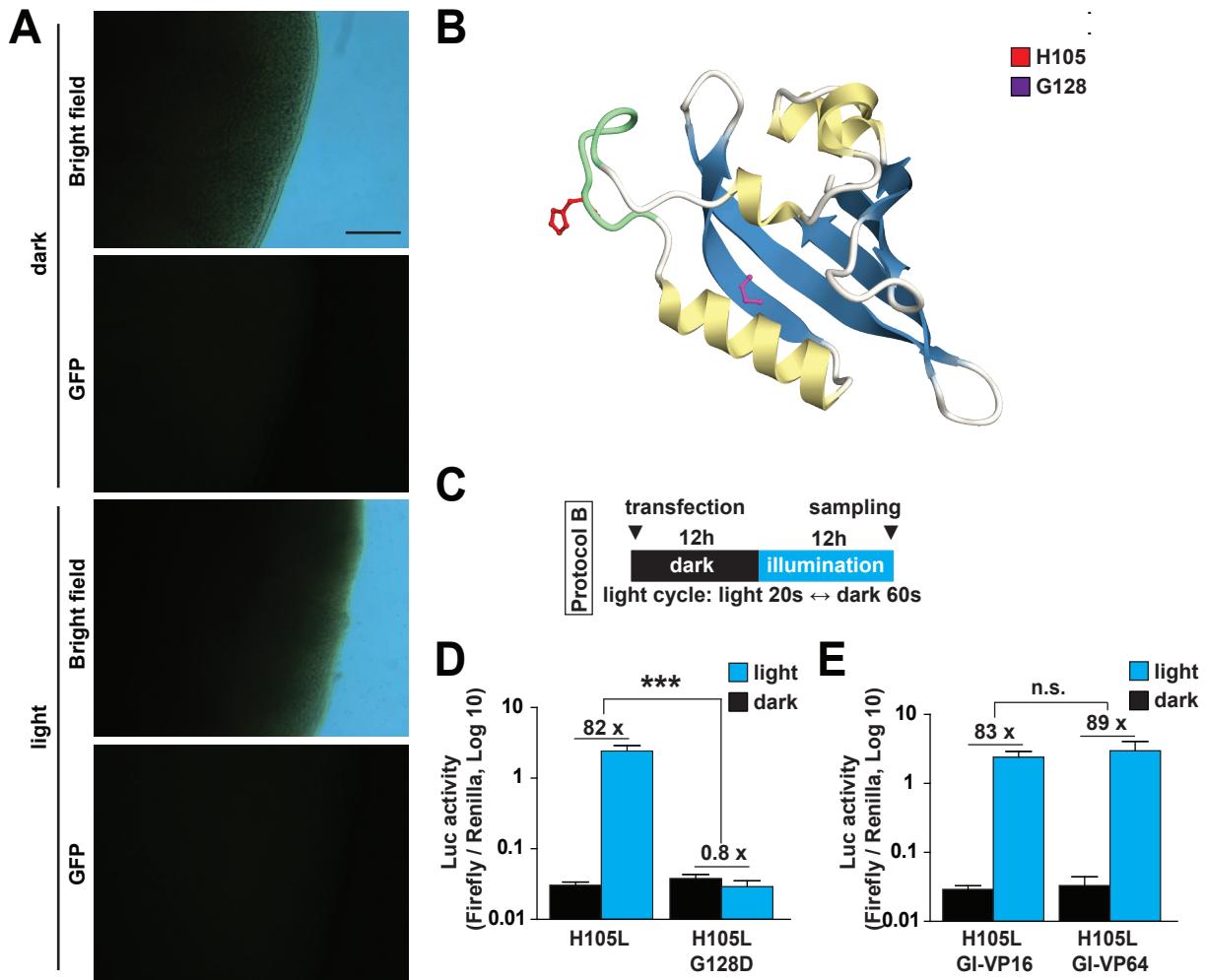
Supplementary Figure 8 Comparison and optimization of the FKF1/GI and Cry2/CIB1 system.

(A) Illumination protocol used in Figure S8B is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm $^2$ ). (B) Comparison of NLOV/GI and 1:1 DNA ratio CRY2/CIB1 ( $n=4$  mean ± s.d.). (C) Illumination protocol used for in Figure S8D,E,H and I is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm $^2$ ). (D, E) DNA ratio optimization of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 respectively (\*  $P<0.05$ ,  $n=3$  in 3 independent experiments , mean ± s.d.). CRY2/CIB1 benefits from a ratio of 5:1 CRY2:CIB1. (F, G) Illumination protocols used for in Figure S8H and I are indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm $^2$ ). (H, I) Luciferase assay results of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 respectively with variable illumination cycles. (n.s., not significant, \*\*  $P<0.01$ , \*\*\*  $P<0.001$ ,  $n=12$  in 2 independent experiments for Protocol B 8s and Protocol B 2s,  $n=27$  and  $n=58$  for CRY2 and FKF1 Protocol B respectively as compiled Legacy data was used , mean ± s.d.). NLOV/GI has a significantly decreased induction when exposed to the 2s protocol. CRY2/CIB1 has a significantly decreased induction when exposed to shorter light and longer dark cycles as compared to Protocol B.



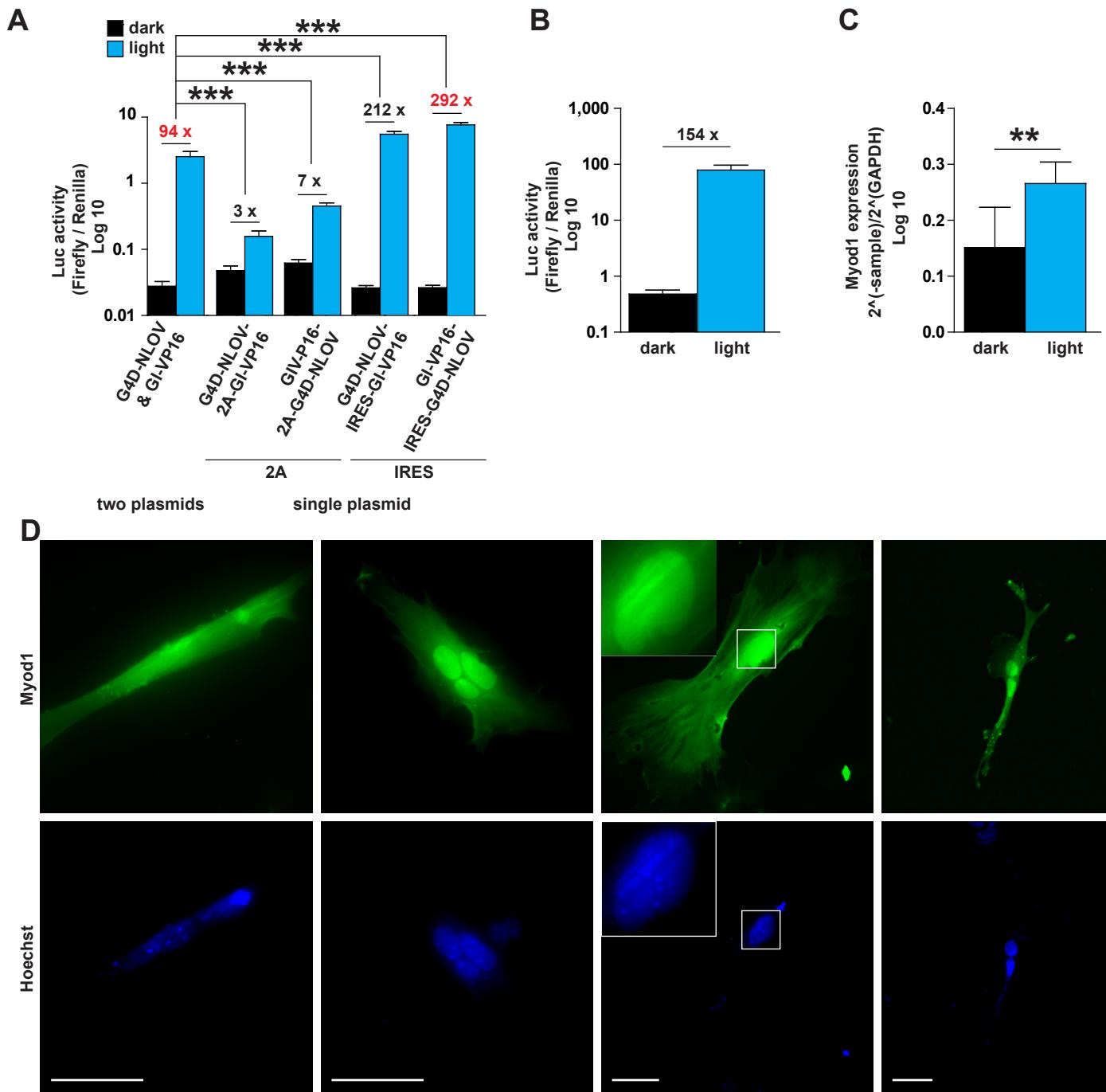
Supplementary Figure 9 Representative FACS images and NIH3T3 FACS results

(A-C) Representative FACS images for HEK 293T, Human Fibroblasts and NIH 3T3 cells respectively. The raw FACS data was sorted for live cells, then the mCherry+ (transfected cells) were selected. Finally, the GFP+ cells were selected for in order to yield the GFP positive population of transfected cells. (D) A comparison of NLOV/GI and CRY2/CIB1 systems transfected into NIH3T3 cells illuminated following protocol B with Gal4-UAS-dsGFP (\*\* P<0.001, n=8-12 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). mCherry (red fluorescent protein, RFP) plasmid was used as transfection control.



**Supplementary Figure 10 Cry2-VP16 and CIB1 NLOV/GI *in vivo* application, H105L with VP16, VP64 and NLOV/GI H105L G128D and NLOV homology model**

(A) Representative images of mouse livers from mice after illumination (dark (top), light (bottom)) using Gal4-UAS-GFP with CRY2-VP16 and CIB1-Gal4DBD with hydrodynamic tail vein plasmid injection method ( $n=4$ ). Scale bar, 2mm. (B) Homology model of FKF1 NLOV domain highlighting the H105 (red), G128 (purple) amino acids and the FKF1 family conserved loop (green). (C) Illumination protocol used in Supplementary Figure 10D and E is indicated (blue LED, 447.5nm, 0.5 mW, 6.25  $\mu$ W/mm $^2$ ). (D) Luciferase assay results of NLOV/GI H105L and the NLOV/GI H105L G128D double mutant. (\*\*P<0.001,  $n=8$  in 2 independent experiments, mean±s.d.). The double mutant has a significantly reduced induction amount compared with the NLOV/GI H105L. (E) Luciferase assay results of NLOV with GI-VP16 and GI-VP64. (n.s., not significant,  $n=12$  in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). Using protocol B, there is no difference between the use of VP16 or VP64.



**Supplementary Figure 11** The application of the IRES version of FKF1/GI-based light-induced transcription system for Myod1 expression

(A) Luciferase assay results of HEK 293T cells with co-transfection of two plasmids: Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA (G4D-NLOV) and FLAG-GI-VP16 and single transfection using the 2A self-cleavage and internal ribosome entry site (IRES) systems (\*\* P<0.001, n=8 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). (B) Luciferase assay results of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEF) with the new IRES construct: FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS firefly luciferase (n=9 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). (C) Quantification of Myod1 transcript expression in MEF with the new IRES construct: FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS-Myod1 (\*\*P<0.01 n=7 in 2 independent experiments, mean ± s.d.). (D) Representative fluorescent images of immunocytochemistry for Myod1 protein expression in illuminated MEF with FLAG-GI-VP16-IRES-Gal4DBD-NLOV (H105L)-HA and Gal4 UAS-Myod1. Hoechst 33285 (blue) was used for nuclear staining. Anti mouse Myod1 antibody was used for Myod1 staining with Alexa 488 (green) secondary antibody. Scale bar, 50 µm. Protocol B was used in these experiments.